

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method to fabricate an organic electronic device, comprising:
 - depositing a first electrode on a substrate;
 - depositing an organic polymer solution on said first electrode,
 - wherein said solution includes a first solvent, at least one organic polymer, ~~and a second solvent~~ and a third solvent, and
 - wherein said first solvent has a high solubility and a faster evaporation rate than said second solvent, ~~and said second solvent has a very low solubility, and the third solvent~~ has a surface tension less than 30 dynes/cm and is less than about twenty weight percent of the solution; and
 - allowing said solution to dry to form a substantially uniform organic polymer layer.
2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein
 - said first solvent dissolves at least about one weight percent of said ~~plurality of at least one organic polymers~~ polymer; and
 - said second solvent dissolves less than about one-fourth weight percent of said ~~plurality of at least one organic polymers~~ polymer.
3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein
 - said first solvent has a lower boiling point than said second solvent.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3 wherein said second solvent has a boiling point greater than about 200°C.
5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein allowing said solution to dry includes said first solvent evaporating from said solution and soon after said first solvent starts to evaporate, said solution rapidly gels resulting in said substantially uniform organic polymer layer.
6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein allowing said solution to dry includes increasing a rate of evaporation of at least one of: (1) said first solvent [[and]]or (2) said second solvent by at least one of: (1) raising a temperature of said solution [[and]]or (2) applying a vacuum to said solution.
7. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising prior to depositing said organic polymer solution, forming on said first electrode a bank having an aperture, wherein said organic polymer solution is deposited into said aperture, and said bank holds said deposited organic polymer solution.
8. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising depositing a second electrode on said substantially uniform organic polymer layer.
9. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein depositing said organic polymer solution includes ink jet printing or spin coating said organic polymer solution.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein
said first solvent is: toluene, chlorobenzene, ethyl benzene, xylene, cumene,
anisole, or mesitylene; and
said second solvent is: decalin, tetramethyl benzene, N-methyl-pyrrolidone,
pentyl benzene, gamma butyrolactone, alpha-terpineol, propylene, carbonate, or
methylnaphthalene.
11. (Original) The method of claim 10 wherein said organic polymer is a
polyfluorene or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.
12. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 10 wherein said organic polymer is a poly-p-
phenylene vinylene or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.
13. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 10 wherein said organic polymer is a
polyspiro or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.
14. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 7 wherein ~~said solution further
includes a third solvent, wherein~~ said third solvent has a low surface tension so that said at least
one organic polymer in said solution completely fills said aperture.
15. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said substantially uniform organic
polymer layer has a thickness variation within $\pm 15\%$ across 70% of a width of said layer.
16. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein said organic electronic device is an
OLED.

17. (Withdrawn) An organic electronic device, comprising:
a first electrode on a substrate;
a substantially uniform organic polymer layer on said first electrode; and
a second electrode on said substantially uniform organic polymer layer,
wherein said substantially uniform organic polymer layer is formed from a
solution that includes a first solvent, at least one organic polymer, and a second solvent, and
wherein said first solvent has a high solubility and a faster evaporation rate than said second
solvent, and said second solvent has a very low solubility.
18. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 17 wherein
said first solvent dissolves at least about one weight percent of said plurality of
organic polymers; and
said second solvent dissolves less than about one-fourth weight percent of said
plurality of organic polymers.
19. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 17 wherein
said first solvent has a lower boiling point than said second solvent.
20. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 19 wherein
said first solvent has a boiling point less than about 150°C and said second solvent
has a boiling point greater than about 200°C.
21. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 17 further comprising
a bank on said first electrode, said bank includes an aperture into which said
solution is deposited.

22. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 17 wherein
said first solvent is: toluene, chlorobenzene, ethyl benzene, xylene, cumene,
anisole, or mesitylene; and
said second solvent is: decalin, tetramethyl benzene, N-methyl-pyrrolidone,
pentyl benzene, gamma butyrolactone, alpha-terpineol, propylene, carbonate, or
methylnaphthalene.
23. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 22 wherein said organic polymer is a
polyfluorene or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.
24. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 22 wherein said organic polymer is a poly-p-
phenylene vinylene or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.
25. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 22 wherein said organic polymer is a polyspiro
or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.
26. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 17 wherein said substantially uniform organic
polymer layer has a thickness variation within $\pm 15\%$ across 70% of a width of said layer.
27. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 17 wherein said organic electronic device is an
OLED.
28. (Currently Amended) A method to form a substantially uniform organic polymer
layer on an object, comprising:
mixing at least one organic polymer in a first solvent, [[and]]a second solvent and
a third solvent to form an organic polymer solution, wherein said first solvent has a high
solubility and a faster evaporation rate than said second solvent, and said second solvent has a

very low solubility, and said third solvent has a surface tension less than 30 dynes/cm and is less than about twenty weight percent of the solution;

effectively depositing said solution on said object; and
allowing said solution to dry to form a substantially uniform organic polymer layer on said object.

29. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 28 wherein
said first solvent dissolves at least about one weight percent of said at least one
~~plurality of organic polymers~~polymer; and
said second solvent dissolves less than about one-fourth weight percent of said at
least one ~~plurality of organic polymers~~polymer.

30. (Original) The method of claim 28 wherein
said first solvent has a lower boiling point than said second solvent.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30 wherein
said second solvent has a boiling point greater than about 200°C.

32. (Original) The method of claim 28 wherein effectively depositing said solution
includes discharging said solution through a nozzle of an ink jet printhead such that said at least
one organic polymer stays in solution during discharge.

33. (Original) The method of claim 28 wherein allowing said solution to dry includes
said first solvent evaporating from said solution and soon after said first solvent
starts to evaporate, said solution rapidly gels resulting in said substantially uniform organic
polymer layer.

34. (Original) The method of claim 28 wherein
said first solvent is: toluene, chlorobenzene, ethyl benzene, xylene, cumene,
anisole, or mesitylene; and
said second solvent is: decalin, tetramethyl benzene, N-methyl-pyrrolidone,
pentyl benzene, gamma butyrolactone, alpha-terpineol, propylene, carbonate, or
methylnaphthalene.

35. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein said organic polymer is a
polyfluorene or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.

36. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 32 wherein said organic polymer is a poly-p-
phenylene vinylene or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.

37. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 32 wherein said organic polymer is a
polyspiro or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.

38. (Original) The method of claim 28 wherein said object is: a substrate, an
electrode, or a hole transporting layer.

39. (Original) The method of claim 28 wherein said substantially uniform organic
polymer layer has a thickness variation within $\pm 15\%$ across 70% of a width of said layer.

40. (Withdrawn) An organic polymer solution, comprising:
at least one organic polymer;
a first solvent; and
a second solvent,
wherein said first solvent has a high solubility and a faster evaporation rate than
said second solvent, and said second solvent has a very low solubility.

41. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 40 wherein
said first solvent dissolves at least about one weight percent of said plurality of
organic polymers; and
said second solvent dissolves less than about one-fourth weight percent of said
plurality of organic polymers.
42. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 40 wherein
said first solvent has a lower boiling point than said second solvent.
43. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 42 wherein
said first solvent has a boiling point less than about 150°C and said second solvent
has a boiling point greater than about 200°C.
44. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 40 wherein said solution is deposited on an
object and allowed to dry to form a substantially uniform organic polymer layer on said object,
wherein said object is: a substrate, an electrode, or a hole transporting layer.
45. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 40 wherein as said solution dries, said first
solvent evaporates from said solution and soon after said first solvent starts to evaporate, said
solution rapidly gels resulting in said substantially uniform organic polymer layer.
46. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 40 wherein
said first solvent is: toluene, chlorobenzene, ethyl benzene, xylene, cumene,
anisole, or mesitylene; and
said second solvent is: decalin, tetramethyl benzene, N-methyl-pyrrolidone,
pentyl benzene, gamma butyrolactone, alpha-terpineol, propylene, carbonate, or
methylnaphthalene.

47. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 46 wherein said organic polymer is a polyfluorene or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.

48. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 46 wherein said organic polymer is a poly-p-phenylene vinylene or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.

49. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 46 wherein said organic polymer is a polyspiro or copolymers, derivatives, or combinations thereof.

50. (Withdrawn) The solution of claim 40 wherein said substantially uniform organic polymer layer has a thickness variation within $\pm 15\%$ across 70% of a width of said layer.

51. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the third solvent is less than about ten weight percent of the solution.